

To: Ginn, Allison[aginn@blm.gov]
Cc: Larry Crutchfield[lcrutchf@blm.gov]; Cynthia Staszak[cstaszak@blm.gov]; mjrjrichardson@blm.gov[mjrjrichardson@blm.gov]
From: Betenson, Matthew
Sent: 2017-11-20T18:51:48-05:00
Importance: Normal
Subject: Re: New CRS Inquiry (DUE NOV 21), and checking in on other data requests)
Received: 2017-11-20T18:52:39-05:00
[MAP_2017_GSENM_BoundaryChange1998_SITLA.pdf](#)
[PL105-355_Maps_HR3910.pdf](#)
[Map_GSENM_FEIS_BoundaryAdjustments.jpg](#)
[Map_GSENM_FEIS_SITLA_Exchange.jpg](#)
[PL105-335_KodachromePatent.pdf](#)
[PL105-335_State_of_Utah_Exchange_Patent_19232.pdf](#)
[PL105-335_Summary_Utah_school_Land_Exchange.pdf](#)
[PL105-335_TropicTown_GarfieldCountyPatent.pdf](#)
[PL105-355_HR3910_Automobile_National_Heritage_Area_Act_Synopsis.pdf](#)

Good afternoon Allison,

GSENM does not have original copies of many of the maps requested. No knowing what has been found in the UTSO, I thought it best for you to consolidate the response to WO-Leg Affairs. I did speak with Brian Muller who indicated that UTSO did not have much, but was aware of the request and seemed to be working on it.

Case files: UTU-0772666P and UTU-0772667P are the SITLA exchange case files which may have maps we can't find them in Kanab or Cedar.

I've attached several documents to respond the request and most are not maps, but rather legal description in the form of land patents. We have generated maps from the legal descriptions but we do not have any original maps beyond what is found in the "PL105-355 Maps HR3910". I've also provide the maps from the Monument Management Plan Final EIS that show the SITLA exchange and minor boundary adjustments. There is also two brief summaries of the laws which we've found to be helpful.

Please let me know if you any questions.

-Matt

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Cynthia Staszak** <cstaszak@blm.gov>

Date: Mon, Nov 20, 2017 at 6:53 AM

Subject: Fwd: New CRS Inquiry (DUE NOV 21), and checking in on other data requests)

To: Matthew J Betenson <mbetenso@blm.gov>, Larry Crutchfield <lcrutchf@blm.gov>

Please complete and submit this data request. We made maps for the review and they were on the google drive that Matt copied onto the Z drive.

Sent from my iPad

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Ginn, Allison" <aginn@blm.gov>
Date: November 17, 2017 at 11:40:21 AM MST
To: Larry Crutchfield <lcrutchf@blm.gov>, "Staszak, Cynthia" <cstaszak@blm.gov>
Cc: "Finch, Kimberly" <kfinch@blm.gov>, "Richardson, Michael" <mjrichardson@blm.gov>, Lynn Roth <lroth@blm.gov>
Subject: Fwd: New CRS Inquiry (DUE NOV 21), and checking in on other data requests)

Larry & Cindy-

Mike is traveling, so he asked me to route in his absence. Please respond to the GSENM request below by Tuesday 11/21.

In your response, please reply all and also include Adrienne Dicerbo and Jill Ralston.

Regards,

Allison Ginn
External Affairs (Detail)
Bureau of Land Management
Utah State Office
801-539-4
195

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Finch, Kimberly** <kfinch@blm.gov>
Date: Fri, Nov 17, 2017 at 11:22 AM
Subject: Fwd: New CRS Inquiry (DUE NOV 21), and checking in on other data requests)
To: Allison Ginn <aginn@blm.gov>

Kimberly Finch
Legislative Affairs

Bureau of Land Management
Email: kfinch@blm.gov
Office: 202 912 7430

Cell: 385 249 0699

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Finch, Kimberly** <kfinch@blm.gov>

Date: Fri, Nov 17, 2017 at 11:44 AM

Subject: New CRS Inquiry (DUE NOV 21), and checking in on other data requests)

To: Michael Richardson <mjrichardson@blm.gov>

Cc: Jill Ralston <jralston@blm.gov>, Adrienne Dicerbo <adicerbo@blm.gov>

Hi Mike!

Happy Friday! We've received a new Congressional Research Service request for two maps of GSENM. Let me know if you have any questions - I am out of the office next week, but I'll be checking email. Please copy Adrienne Dicerbo and Jill Ralston (cc'd in this email)

1. GSENM Boundary Adjustment Maps ----NEW----

CRS has requested the maps identifying the lands in two laws: PL 105-335 and PL 105-355, Title II (starts on page 6 of the PDF, and the maps are cited in Sec. 201(c)). These laws provided for boundary adjustments between the State of Utah and the BLM. The map titles and dates are cited in the laws attached.

Please note the PL 105-335 does not refer to a full list of legislative maps showing lands affected; however, the Utah Governor's agreement document does refer to map titles and dates.

1. Please find all of the maps associated with these two laws. If you cannot find the maps, please explain the reason.

----The deadline for response is **Nov. 21, Tuesday**.

-----Follow-ups on prior requests-----

2. Sen. Hatch Lands Potentially Suitable for Disposal

Request sent to Utah, Nov. 6th

An inventory of lands potentially suitable for disposal separated by land use plan
Identify each plan's official name and year finalized, identify the field office associated with the plan
Identify the county or counties associated with each parcel
Identify the acreage per parcel
Provide all data in an Excel spreadsheet

3. Status of Camp Williams Transfer

I replied to your email on 11/15 with:

Since it's been two months since Brandon Johnson wrote that summary and contacted the NGB, do you know if Brandon ever heard back from NGB after his call and follow up email? If you could confirm that, then I will call Bishop's office with the update and then let you know if there is anything to report.

4. Hyde Park Land Conveyance Act COMPLETE

Thank you for the responses from Utah! WO 350 is working through the legislation and has been contacting Utah realty for follow ups. We may have more questions, but for now I think this request is complete.

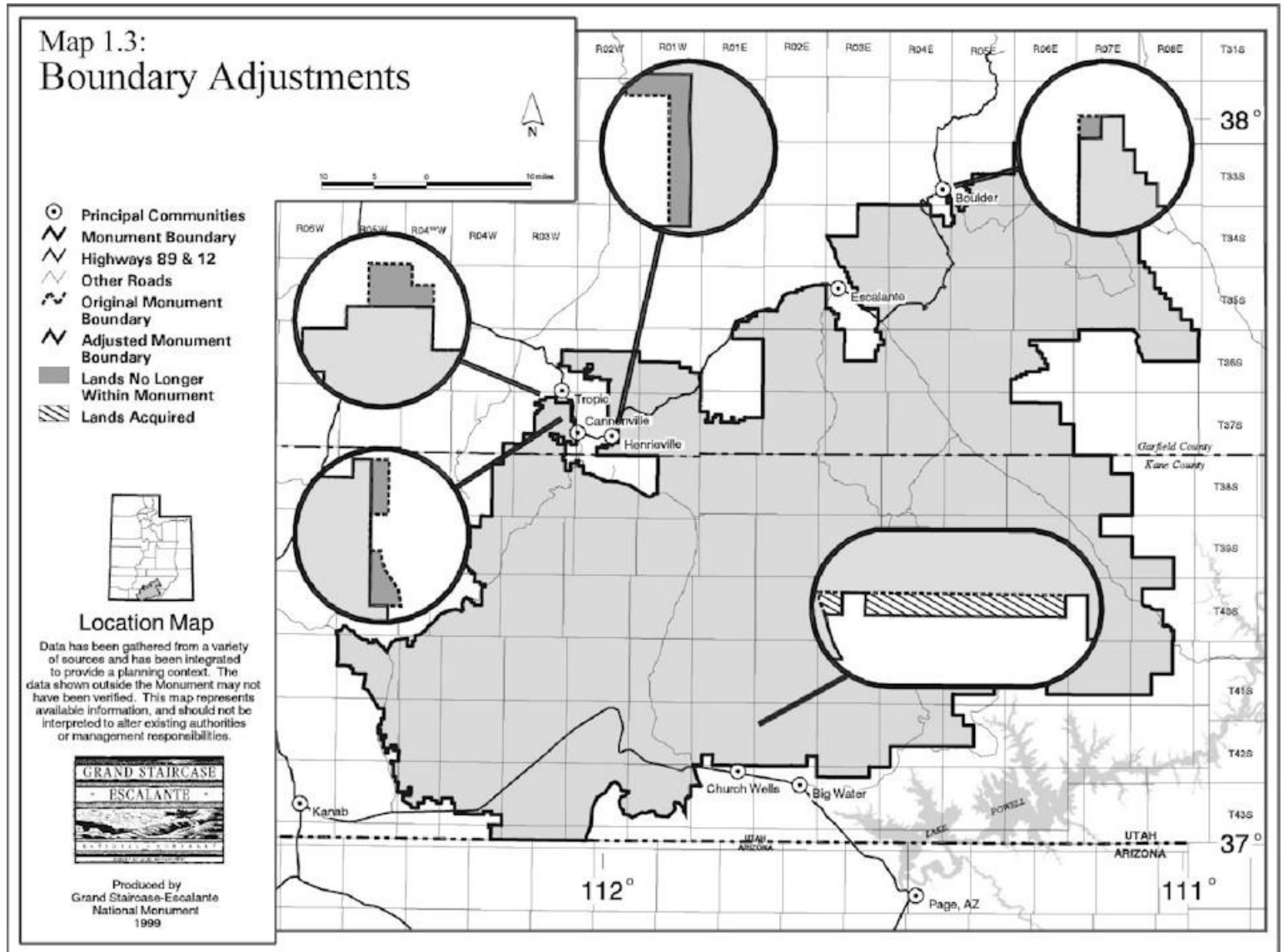
Kimberly Finch
Legislative Affairs

Bureau of Land Management
Email: kfinch@blm.gov
Office: 202 912 7430
Cell: 385 249 0699

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Matt Betenson
Associate Monument Manager

Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
669 South HWY 89A, Kanab, UT 84741
435-644-1205 435-644-1250 fax



Utah Schools and Federal Land Exchange

May 8, 1998

On May 8, 1998 Governor Mike Leavitt and Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt unveiled a historic land swap between the state and the federal government. The agreement includes a \$50 million cash payment for the school children of Utah, plus additional land, coal and other mineral resources. The epic agreement also ensures protection for critical land in national parks, forests, Indian reservations and the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. The agreement will implement the largest public land exchange identified anywhere in the continental United States.

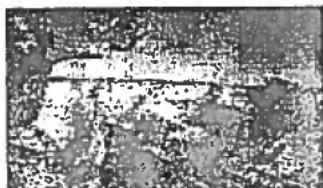
The agreement is the culmination of weeks of delicate negotiations after decades of disagreement. It benefits both parties, who have struggled for decades over issues of land ownership patterns, energy development and environmental protection.

THE AGREEMENT

The Federal Government Receives:

All state inholdings in the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument 176,699 acres

.411 state land inholdings in Utah's National Parks/National Recreation Areas 80,000 acres

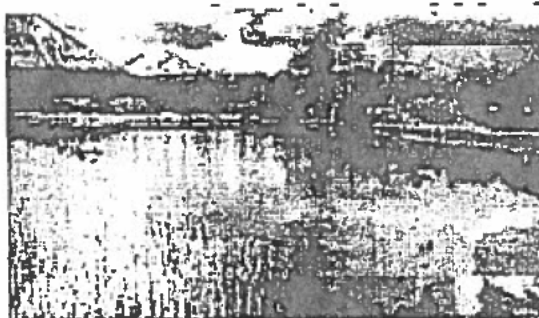


Arches National Park
Capitol Reef National Park
Dinosaur National Monument
Glen Canyon National Recreation Area
Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area

All state inholdings in the Navajo and Goshute Indian Reservations 47,480 acres

Nearly all state inholdings within the National Forests 70,000 acres

Wasatch-Cache National Forest
Sawtooth National Forest
Ashley National Forest
Caribou National Forest
Uinta National Forest
Manti-La Sal National Forest
Fishlake National Forest
Dixie National Forest
Desert Range Experimental Station



Alton Coal Field Tracts Previously Designated Unsuitable for Mining 2,560 acres

Total Surface Acreage to be Received by the Federal Government 376,739 acres

Additional Mineral-Rights-Only Acreage 65,852 acres

The State of Utah Receives:**Summary**

\$50,000,000 in cash upon completion

\$13,000,000 additional to be generated from the sale of unleased coal, for the benefit of the Utah Permanent School Fund

More than 160 million tons of coal

185 billion cubic feet of coal bed methane resources

Approximately 139,000 acres of land and minerals in nine counties

Other minerals including limestone, tar sands, and oil and gas.

Details

Cash \$50,000,000 payable to the Utah Permanent School Fund immediately following enactment of legislation

Coal Sales: \$13,000,000 additional to be generated by the sale of unleased coal in the Cottonwood Tract in Emery County

Coal

Resources: 22.3 million tons of mineable coal in the Mill Fork Tract in Emery County 5,000 acres

4 million tons of mineable coal from the West Ridge coal tract in Carbon county 881 acres

100 million tons of mineable coal from the North Horn Tract in Emery County 9,600 acres

34 million tons of mineable coal in the Muddy Creek Tract and in the Dugout Canyon Tract in Carbon and Emery Counties 5,120 acres

Coal Bed**Methane**

Resources: 185 billion cubic feet of coal bed methane resources from the Ferron Field in Carbon and Emery counties 58,000 acres

Other

Minerals: Limestone deposits in Millard County 2,000 acres

Oil and gas properties in Duchesne County 4,000 acres

Tar Sands in Uintah County

Commercial

Properties: Blue Mountain Telecommunication Site in Uintah County 640 acres

Land in and around Beaver Mountain Ski Resort 3,000 acres

PotentialDevelopment

Properties: Warner Valley Tract in Washington County 1,920 acres

Big Water near Glen Canyon 33,208 acres

Hatch Parcel in Garfield County 12,678 acres

Total Land and Minerals 138,647 acres

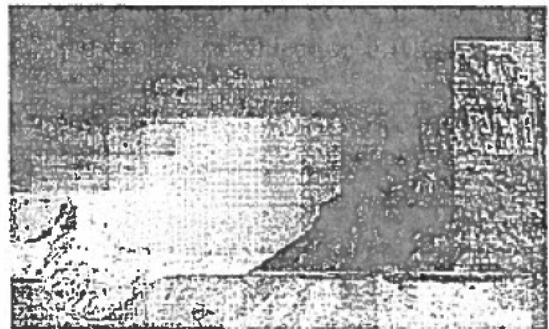
BENEFITS OF THE AGREEMENT

Diversified Portfolio for School Trust Lands:

\$50 million in cash now— an endowment for the benefit of education in Utah.

\$13 million additional to be generated by the sale of unleased coal for the benefit of the Utah Permanent School Fund.

Approximately 139,000 acres of land and minerals throughout the state— with potential for mineral and commercial development, including a ski resort and development lands near St. George.



Coal— some of the best in the state not yet developed— this coal can be developed over the next 5 to 35 years ensuring continued revenue for the long term.

Coalbed methane resources, a relatively new resource of growing interest and value.

Oil and gas, tar sands, limestone and other minerals

Resolves Long Standing Disputes:

The state trust lands lawsuits will be dropped.

Millions of dollars will be saved in continuing legal costs, mediation, and appraisals.

Fulfills the President's promises at the time of the creation of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

Environmental Protection and Concerns:

The American public is assured that over 257,000 acres of land that are now state inholdings in some of America's greatest treasures such as Arches National Park, Capitol Reef National Park, the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Dinosaur National Monument and the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument will be entirely managed for park and monument purposes.

An additional 0,000 acres of state inholdings in Utah's National Forests will now be managed the same as other National Forest lands.

The transfer will avoid many potential conflicts on these lands because of the Trust Lands Administration's mission to produce economic benefits for Utah's school children.

The public will be assured that they will have access to these lands for recreational purposes.

The lands selected to be transferred to the state were chosen with a great deal of sensitivity to environmental concerns, and no lands were included which would be surface mined, or which are habitat for endangered species, areas of critical environmental concern, or potential wilderness.

The lands Utah selects will still be fully subject to all environmental regulations applicable to resource development.

More Efficient Management of Lands:

Federal and State land managers can improve management with consolidated lands, rather than having isolated blocks or islands in the middle.

Benefits Utah's Native Americans:

Over 45,000 acres of land will be turned over to the Navajo and Goshute Indian Reservations to be managed as contiguous blocks for tribal use.

Existing Stakeholders and Users are Protected

There is no loss of revenue to local governments from mineral lease revenues.

There is no loss of revenues to either side– no federal budget impacts.

Agreement protects valid existing rights and permittees. Ranchers with grazing leases are also protected.

Fair and Equitable Exchange

The exchange is of approximately equal value.

No individuals or corporations get rich– only the public benefits on both sides.

Economic Development

State Trust Land will aggressively pursue development on lands obtained, creating accelerated jobs and income for Utahns!

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[DOCID: f:publ335.105]

[[Page 112 STAT. 3139]]

Public Law 105-335
105th Congress

An Act

To provide for the exchange of certain lands within the State of Utah. <<NOTE: Oct. 31, 1998 - [H.R. 3830]>>

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress <<NOTE: Utah Schools and Lands Exchange Act of 1998. 16 USC 431 note [table].>> assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ``Utah Schools and Lands Exchange Act of 1998''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The State of Utah owns approximately 176,600 acres of land, as well as approximately 24,165 acres of mineral interests, administered by the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, within the exterior boundaries of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, established by Presidential proclamation on September 18, 1996, pursuant to section 2 of the Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 U.S.C. 431). The State of Utah also owns approximately 200,000 acres of land, 76,000 acres of mineral interests, administered by the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, within the exterior boundaries of several units of the National Park System and the National Forest System, and within certain Indian reservations in Utah. These lands were granted by Congress to the State of Utah pursuant to the Utah Enabling Act (chap. 1 28 Stat. 107 (1894)), to be held in trust for the benefit of the State's public school system and other public institutions.

(2) Many of the State school trust lands within the monument may contain significant economic quantities of mineral resources, including coal, oil, and gas, tar sands, coalbed methane, titanium, uranium, and other energy and metalliferous minerals. Certain State school trust lands within the monument, like the Federal lands comprising the monument, have substantial noneconomic scientific, historic, cultural, scenic, recreational, and natural resources, including ancient Native American archeological sites and rare plant and animal communities.

(3) Development of surface and mineral resources on State school trust lands within the monument could be incompatible

with the preservation of these scientific and historic resou for which the Monument was established. Federal acquisition State school trust lands within the Monument would eliminate this potential incompatibility, and would enhance management the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

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(4) The United States owns lands and interest in lands outside of the Monument that can be transferred to the State Utah in exchange for the Monument inholdings without jeopardizing Federal management objectives or needs.

(5) In 1993, Congress passed and the President signed Pu Law 103-93, which contained a process for exchanging State o Utah school trust inholdings in the National Park System, th National Forest System, and certain Indian reservations in U Among other things, it identified various Federal lands and interests in land that were available to exchange for these State inholdings.

(6) Although Public Law 103-93 offered the hope of a pro orderly exchange of State inholdings for Federal lands elsewhere, implementation of the legislation has been very s Completion of this process is realistically estimated to be years away, at great expense to both the State and the Unite States in the form of expert witnesses, lawyers, appraisers, other litigation costs.

(7) The State also owns approximately 2,560 acres of lan or near the Alton coal field which has been declared an area unsuitable for coal mining under the terms of the Surface Mi Control and Reclamation Act. This land is also administered the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration but its use is limited given this declaration.

(8) The large presence of State school trust land inhold in the Monument, national parks, national forests, and India reservations make land and resource management in these area difficult, costly, and controversial for both the State of U and the United States.

(9) It is in the public interest to reach agreement on exchange of inholdings, on terms fair to both the State and United States. Agreement saves much time and delay in meetin the expectations of the State school and institutional trust in simplifying management of Federal and Indian lands and resources, and in avoiding expensive, protracted litigation under Public Law 103-93.

(10) The State of Utah and the United States have reache agreement under which the State would exchange all its State school trust lands within the Monument, and specified inhold in national parks, forests, and Indian reservations that are subject to Public Law 103-93, for various Federal lands and interests in lands located outside the Monument, including Federal lands and interests identified as available for exch in Public Law 103-93 and additional Federal lands and intere in lands.

(11) The State school trust lands to be conveyed to the Federal Government include properties within units of the National Park System, the National Forest System, and the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. The Federal assets made available for exchange with the State were selected with a sensitivity to environmental concerns and a belief and expectation by both parties that Federal assets to be conveyed to the State would be unlikely to trigger significant environmental controversy.

(12) The parties agreed at the outset of negotiations to avoid identifying Federal assets for conveyance to the State where any of the following was known to exist or likely to

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be an issue as a result of foreseeable future uses of the land significant wildlife resources, endangered species habitat, significant archaeological resources, areas of critical environmental concern, coal resources requiring surface mining to extract the mineral deposits, wilderness study areas, significant recreational areas, or any other lands known to raise significant environmental concerns of any kind.

(13) The parties further agreed that the use of any mine interests obtained by the State of Utah where the Federal Government retains surface and other interest, will not conflict with established Federal land and environmental management objectives, and shall be fully subject to all environmental regulations applicable to development of non-Federal mineral interest on Federal lands.

(14) Because the inholdings to be acquired by the Federal Government include properties within the boundaries of some of the most renowned conservation land units in the United States and because a mission of the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration is to produce economic benefits for Utah public schools and other beneficiary institutions, the exchange of lands called for in this agreement will resolve many longstanding environmental conflicts and further the interests of the State trust lands, the school children of Utah, and the conservation resources.

(15) The Congress finds that, under this Agreement taken as a whole, the State interests to be conveyed to the United States by the State of Utah, and the Federal interests and payments to be conveyed to the State of Utah by the United States, are approximately equal in value.

(16) The purpose of this legislation is to enact into law and direct prompt implementation of this historic agreement.

SEC. 3. RATIFICATION OF AGREED EXCHANGE BETWEEN THE STATE OF UTAH AND THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

(a) Agreement.--The State of Utah and the Department of the Interior have agreed to exchange certain Federal lands, Federal mineral interests, and payment of money for lands and mineral interests made by the Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration, and

(b) Ratification.--All terms, conditions, procedures, covenants, reservations, and other provisions set forth in the document entitled "Agreement to Exchange Utah School Trust Lands Between the State of Utah and the United States of America" (herein referred to as "the Agreement") are hereby incorporated in this title, are ratified and confirmed, and set forth the obligations and commitments of the United States, the State of Utah, and Utah School and Institutional Trust Lands Administration (herein referred to as "SITLA"), as a matter of Federal law.

(a) In General.--The maps and legal descriptions referred to in Agreement depict the lands subject to the conveyances.

(b) Public Availability.--The maps and descriptions referred to the Agreement shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Secretary of the Interior and the Utah State Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(c) Conflict.--In case of conflict between the maps and the legal descriptions, the legal descriptions shall control.

The United States and the State of Utah shall each bear its own respective costs incurred in the implementation of this Act.

The provisions of Public Law 103-93 (107 Stat. 995), other than section 7(b)(1), section 7(b)(3), and section 10(b) thereof, are hereby repealed. Public Law 104-211 (110 Stat. 3013) is hereby repealed.

As previously authorized and made available by section 7(b)(1) a (b)(3) of Public Law 103-93, upon completion of all conveyances described in the Agreement, the United States shall pay \$50,000,000 the State of Utah from funds not otherwise appropriated from the Treasury.

All conveyances under sections 2 and 3 of the agreement shall be completed within 70 days after the enactment of this Act.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY--H.R. 3830:

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HOUSE REPORTS: No. 105-598 (Comm. on Resources).
SENATE REPORTS: No. 105-331 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 144 (1998):
 June 24, considered and passed House.
 Oct. 9, considered and passed Senate.
WEEKLY COMPILATION OF PRESIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS, Vol. 34 (1998):
 Oct. 31, Presidential statement.

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